

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
DUBLIN DIVISION

OLAJAWAUN O. GOOCH,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	CV 323-086
)	
MISSION LANE,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

MAGISTRATE JUDGE’S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Plaintiff is proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”) in the above-captioned case. Because he is proceeding IFP, Plaintiff’s amended complaint must be screened to protect potential defendants. Phillips v. Mashburn, 746 F.2d 782, 785 (11th Cir. 1984).

I. SCREENING THE COMPLAINT

A. BACKGROUND

Taking all of Plaintiff’s factual allegations as true, as the Court must for purposes of the present screening, the facts are as follows. On November 29, 2019, Plaintiff entered into a contract with Defendant, under which Defendant provided Plaintiff with a \$500 line of credit and Plaintiff agreed to make monthly payments. (Doc. no. 5, p. 4.) On July 31, 2023, Plaintiff attempted to make a payment utilizing a bill of exchange and instructing Defendant to transfer the positive balance to set off the principal on the credit account. (Id.) However, on August 7, 2023, Defendant refused Plaintiff’s payment and closed Plaintiff’s account. (Id.) Plaintiff requests declaratory judgment, various equitable remedies, and monetary damages. (Id.)

B. DISCUSSION

1. Legal Standard for Screening

The complaint or any portion thereof may be dismissed if it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or if it seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune to such relief. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). A claim is frivolous if it “lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact.” Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). “Failure to state a claim under § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) is governed by the same standard as dismissal for failure to state a claim under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).” Wilkerson v. H & S, Inc., 366 F. App’x 49, 51 (11th Cir. 2010) (citing Mitchell v. Farcass, 112 F.3d 1483, 1490 (11th Cir. 1997)).

To avoid dismissal for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, the allegations in the complaint must “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). That is, “[f]actual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555. While Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure does not require detailed factual allegations, “it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678. The complaint is insufficient if it “offers ‘labels and conclusions’ or ‘a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action,’” or if it “tenders ‘naked assertions’ devoid of ‘further factual enhancement.’” Id. (quoting Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555, 557). In short, the complaint must provide a “‘plain statement’ possess[ing] enough heft to ‘sho[w] that the pleader is entitled to relief.’” Twombly, 550 U.S. at 557 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2)).

Finally, the court affords a liberal construction to a *pro se* litigant’s pleadings, holding them to a more lenient standard than those drafted by an attorney. Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89, 94

(2007); Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972). However, this liberal construction does not mean that the court has a duty to re-write the complaint. Snow v. DirecTV, Inc., 450 F.3d 1314, 1320 (11th Cir. 2006).

2. Federal Subject Matter Jurisdiction

“[B]ecause a federal court is powerless to act beyond its statutory grant of subject matter jurisdiction, a court must zealously insure that jurisdiction exists over a case, and should itself raise the question of subject matter jurisdiction at any point in the litigation where a doubt about jurisdiction arises.” Smith v. GTE Corp., 236 F.3d 1292, 1299 (11th Cir. 2001). Federal courts must always dismiss cases upon determining that they lack subject matter jurisdiction, regardless of the stage of the proceedings. Goodman ex rel. Goodman v. Sipos, 259 F.3d 1327, 1331 n.6 (11th Cir. 2001). To invoke the jurisdiction of the Court, a plaintiff must properly “allege the jurisdictional facts, according to the nature of the case.” McNutt v. Gen. Motors Acceptance Corp., 298 U.S. 178, 182 (1936).

“A federal district court must have at least one of three types of subject matter jurisdiction: (1) jurisdiction under a specific statutory grant; (2) federal question jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331; or (3) diversity jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a).” Baltin v. Alaron Trading Corp., 128 F.3d 1466, 1469 (11th Cir. 1997). Under 28 U.S.C. § 1332, diversity jurisdiction exists where the suit is between citizens of different states and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000. The party asserting jurisdiction has the burden of establishing that their cause lies within this limited grant of jurisdiction. Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am., 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994).

The amended complaint is devoid of any federal claim or cause of action and appears instead to be an attempt to bring a state law breach of contract claim of which there is no federal jurisdiction. Though Plaintiff cited 28 U.S.C. § 504 when attempting to describe the

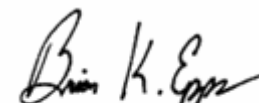
amount in controversy, (doc. no. 5, pp. 3-4), that statute relates to civil monetary penalties assessed against banks by the federal government. Moreover, 12 U.S.C. § 504 establishes penalties for various violations of federal law unrelated to Plaintiff's allegations. See 12 U.S.C. §§ 371c, 371c-1, 375, 375a, 375b, 376, 503. "In order to determine whether the claim arises under the Constitution or laws of the United States, we look to the complaint unaided by anticipated defenses and with due regard to the real nature of the claim." Mobil Oil Corp. v. Coastal Petrol. Co., 671 F.2d 419, 422 (11th Cir. 1982). Here, the "real nature" of Plaintiff's claim is a state law claim for breach of contract between Defendant and Plaintiff.

Nor has Plaintiff plead the necessary facts for diversity jurisdiction. While a federal court could have diversity jurisdiction over a state law breach of contract claim, Plaintiff fails to allege any facts sufficient to establish such jurisdiction as he has not alleged Defendant is a citizen of another state. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a). In fact, Plaintiff alleges Plaintiff and Defendant Mission Lane are both residents of Georgia. (See doc. no. 5, p. 2.) Nor has Plaintiff established the amount in controversy satisfies the jurisdictional minimum of \$75,000. Because Plaintiff has failed to plead any facts demonstrating Plaintiff is entitled to invoke the jurisdiction of the federal courts, the amended complaint is subject to dismissal.

II. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the Court **REPORTS** and **RECOMMENDS** this case be **DISMISSED** and this civil action be **CLOSED**.

SO REPORTED and RECOMMENDED this 20th day of November, 2023, at Augusta, Georgia.


 BRIAN K. EPPS
 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA